Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 1390.] TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 21, 1797. [VOLUME XI.

For Sligo and Killibegs,
The American Ship NANCY,
Cuthbert Riggs, master.
Will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage apply to
William Bell;
Who has for sale,
4 Trunks Printed Cottons, well assorted
3 Bales Irish Flannels, and 2 boxes Linens
25 Pipes Brandy
Madeira Wine; Indigo. Russia Matts.
Also,
A few barrels Prime IRISH BEEF, PORK, OATMEAL, &c.
November 11, 1796, stf

For Freight, for Newbury-port, Portsmouth or Boston,

THE SCHOONER
INDUSTRY,
Francis Salter, Master,
IS now ready to take in freight, at Arch-street wharf. Apply to the master on board.
FOR SALE,
A few barrels Exeellent CYDER.
February 18 ||1w

For Freight or Charter,

THE SLOOP
Nancy,
SHE is a good vessel, sails fast, carries about 500 barrels, and will take in Freight to proceed Coastwise, or for the West-Indies.
For terms apply to EMANUEL AWARD, master, on board, at Arch-street wharf, or to
ISAAC HARVEY, Jun.
No. 5 South Water-street.
February 14 §1w
FOR SALE, ON BOARD SAID VESSEL,
A few coils Cordage,
CANDLES, and
SHOES.

For Amsterdam,

The fast-sailing cedar and live oak
ship Amiable,
D. C. Tillinghast, Master,
JUST graved and in compleat order, and is now taking in, and intended to sail in all this month, a great part of her cargo being ready to go on board, has good accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to the master, on board, at Bright's wharf, or to
JEREMIAH WARDER,
No. 12 South Third street.
February 15 mw&f2w

For Hamburgh,

The fine fast-sailing ship
FAVORITE,
John Thompson, Master,
JUST coppered, and in complete order, and is now loading. A considerable part of her cargo is engaged, has good accommodations for passengers, and intended to sail in the course of this month.—For freight or passage, apply to the Master on board, at Bright's wharf, or to
JEREMIAH WARDER,
No. 12 north Third street.
February 15 mw&f2w

For CHARTER,

THE DANISH BRIG
FRIENDSHIP,
Lorentz Maizen, Master,
A strong, new vessel, with a Mediterranean Pass, burthen about 240 tons. For terms apply to
February 19—§ PHILIPS, CRAMOND & Co.

A Quantity of Brandy,
FIRST & 2d proof,
Gin, of 4th proof, in pipes
Jamaica Spirits, 4th proof, in Hhds
Old Hock, in cases of 40 dozen each
Glass Tumblers, in pints and half-pints
Window Glass, in boxes, of different sizes
Hazlenuts, in sacks
Whiting, Copperas, White Lead, & Spanish Brown } in hhds
For Sale by PETER BLIGHT.
January 4 §

Grand Concert.
On SATURDAY EVENING, the 25th Instant,
AT OELLER'S ROOM.
SIGNOR TRISOBIO, *from Italy, professor of vocal music, proposes to give a concert of vocal and instrumental music in the most complete manner, which will manifest his respect to a public, whose protection he entreats for the first time. He is happy in having engaged two ladies, his scholars, namely, Mrs. Hendray & Madle. Rousselin, who will sing several select pieces; and Mr. Seebendorf who will sing an Italian air. There will be executed a duet, and a catch by three voices. The leader of the band Mr. Collet, will perform a concerto on the violin, and mr. Guenin another on the piano forte. Amongst several serious and comic songs which Signor Trisobio will sing, he promises to perform a trio alone; that is to say, an imitation of three Italian Nuns; and afterwards the favourite comic song of the Cats. Almost all the songs which will be sung, will be printed with the music, and exposed for the convenience of whoever wishes to purchase them — Tickets One Dollar, to be had at Oeller's Hotel; at mr. Bradford's bookstore, No. 8, South Front-street; at mr. Willig's musical magazine, No 185, market-street; at mr. Chalks circulating library, Third street, between Arch and Race streets; and at mr. Trisobio, No. 66, North Front-street.—*
The Concert will commence at 6 o'clock.
February 18. 7t

A PARCEL OF VERY FINE
St. Croix Sugars and Rum,
JAMAICA SPIRITS, and
LAGUIRA HIDES,
For Sale by
Feb. 7.—§2w *JAMES YARD.*

Pennsylvania Population Company.
NOTICE is hereby given, to such Share-holders as have not paid their assessments on their shares—to pay the same immediately to the Secretary of the Company, at the Company's Office, No. 53 north Fourth-street, Philadelphia. They are further informed, that in default of paying the same within thirty days from the 4th of February, instant, the several forfeitures will be strictly exacted, in conformity to the 21st article of association.
By order of the Board,
SOL. MARACHE, Secretary.
Feb. 2. 4— §30

Lisbon Wine.
50 Pipes of Lisbon Wine, landing at Messrs. Summerl & Brown's wharf, between Arch and Race streets, from ship Neptune, Capt. Jeffries, from Lisbon. in Pipes, Hogsheads and Quarter Casks, for sale by
PETER BLIGHT.
January 18. §7t

For Sale,
A Quantity of Excellent
Turks-Island SALT,
And a few hogsheads
3d and 4th proof RUM.
Enquire of
Jehu Hollingsworth & Co.
February 17 6

General Orders.
Philadelphia, February 17th, 1797.
THE officers of the militia of the city and county of Philadelphia, are requested to assemble at the State-House on Wednesday next, the 22d instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to proceed from thence with the State Society of Cincinnati, to pay their respects to the President of the United States on the anniversary of his birth.
By order of the Commander in Chief,
JOS. HARMAR, *Adj. Gen.*

LOST,
BETWEEN the subscribers' house and the Bank of the United States, JOHN GUEST & Co's NOTE, dated 17th June, payable to Thomas and John Clifford, or order, 60 days after date, and endorsed by them for 640 Dollars. Whoever has found the same, and will bring it to the subscribers, will be thankfully rewarded. Payment being stopped at the Banks, it can be of no use to any person.
JOHN GUEST & Co.
No. 20, South Second-street.
All persons are forwarned against purchasing the said Note. February 18. §

For Sale,
8000 dozen BRISTOL BOTTLES
Bar IRON
RICE
TAR
CLARET, in hogsheads and cases
SWEET OIL in cases
February 17 } Apply to *F. COPPINGER,*
§7t } No. 221 South Front street.

To be sold,
(For MORRIS'S NOTES)
100,000 acres of LAND,
LYING in Randolph county, in Virginia. Enquire of the Printer. February 18 §3t

Fresh Garden, Grass and Flower-Seeds, Roots, &c. &c.
This day landing from the ship Eagle, captain Fosdick, from London,
And FOR SALE by
GOLDTHWAIT & MOORE,
Corner of Walnut and Second-streets,
A most capital and extensive Assortment of
GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER-SEEDS, ROOTS, &c. &c.
Among which are,

Five kinds	Asparagus	Three kinds	Cresses
Four	Berecole	Twelve	Onion
Twenty-five	Beans	Thirteen	Radish
Six	Beets	Fifteen	Turnip
Eleven	Brocoli	Fifteen	Peas
Twenty-six	Cabbage	Six	Savoy
Six	Carrot	Four	Parsnip
Three	Cauliflower	Twenty-three	Melon
Five	Celery	Twenty-one	Lettuce
Ten	Cucumber		

Common and lemon Thyme
Curled leaf and sprigged Parsley
Pot Marygold Pot Marjorum
Balm Thyme Mangel Wurtzel
Leek Kail Shallots
Rape Seed Rye Grass Saint Foin Lucerne
Red and white Clover Timothy, &c. &c.
With a curious collection of the most esteemed
FLOWER-SEEDS and ROOTS,
Being the most extensive ever imported into this city.
The above are from a capital Seedsman in London, and are warranted fresh and good.
Printed catalogues may be had by applying as above.
Dec. 17 §

MRS. GRATTAN
Respectfully informs her friends, and the public in general, that on Tuesday the 10th day of January, she proposes opening, at No. 39, North Sixth-street,
A Linen and Muslin Warehouse.
Book Muslins, from 6/3 to 12/11 per yard
Jaconet ditto, from 8/8 to 9/8 per yard
Striped ditto, from 7/10 to 10/10 per yard
Fine Cossaes
Tambour'd Book Muslins, from 13/9 to 21/ per yard
India Muslin, from 11/3 to 15/ per yard
Sheeting Muslin
Jaconet muslin Handkerchiefs, from 4/3 to 6/ per hdkf.
Book muslin Handkerchiefs from 5/3 to 10/6 per hdkf.
Muslin color'd and border'd Handkerchiefs
Dacca Handkerchiefs
Tambour'd Cravats from 10/8 to 11/11
Pocket Handkerchiefs
Cambric, from 11/3 to 16/3 per yard
Table Cloths
Huckabuck Towelling
Women's Cotton Hose, from 6/8 to 13/ per pair
Dimity from 5/10 to 6/11
Men's Silk Hose
Tambour'd muslin Handkerchiefs from 13/11 to 13/2
Irish linens for Gentlemen's Shirts, from 5/5 to 9/7
And a variety of other articles.
N. B. Orders received for all kinds of ready made Linen, Gentlemen's Shirts, ruffled or plain, Cravats, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.
Household Linen, &c. &c.
A plain shirt, made and mark'd, 3 1-2 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto, 4 dollars.
A plain shirt, made and mark'd, 5 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 6 dollars.
A plain shirt, made and marked, 5 1-2 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 7 dollars.
A plain shirt, made and mark'd, 6 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 7 1-2.
A plain shirt, made and mark'd, 6 1-2 dollars.
A very fine ruffled ditto 8 dollars.
Linen included.
January 13. §

Mr. Pickering's Letter.
This Day Published,
AND FOR SALE BY THE EDITOR,
Price three eights of a Dollar.
THE Letter of the Secretary of State, to Mr. Pinckney, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, to the French Republic. February 9.

To the Benevolent.
THE subscriber having rented that well known tavern house, on Silver Springs, Cumberland county, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Fort Pitt, which he had completely furnished for the accommodation of travellers, but which unfortunately, by accident caught fire about 12 o'clock in the morning, the 3d of November last, and in the space of one hour was totally consumed with all the furniture, wearing apparel, stores of liquors, &c. to a very large amount, attended with the melancholy loss of a daughter about twelve years of age, who only survived a few hours after the fire; his wife also disabled; and others of his family much hurt; he is now reduced to an unhappy and destitute situation—he therefore begs leave to solicit some relief from a generous public. The following gentlemen are pleased to undertake the trouble to solicit and receive subscriptions for his benefit: viz. Samuel Richardet, Merchants' Coffee-House; James Thompson, Indian Queen; George Irwin, Cruts Keys, in Fourth-street, and John Dunwoody, Spread Eagle, High-street. DAVID BRIGGS.
Philadelphia, February 14 tth&stm3
†‡† The other Printers are requested to publish the above.

☞ *NOTICE.*
THE Sales of LANDS of the United States, in the North-Western Territory, heretofore advertised in the several public papers, will commence this evening, at the City Tavern——to be continued from day to day, till the tenth of MARCH next, if not sooner sold.
January 4 6

Bourdeaux Brandy, in Pipes,
OLD Claret, in casks
Ditto in cases, of an excellent quality
Lisbon Wine in pipes
Fourth proof Holland Gin
New-England Rum in hogsheads and tierces
Raisins in kegs
Best Boston Beef and Pork
Halifax Salmon in barrels
Russia Sail Duck
Ravens Duck
A few Feather Beds
One 11-4-2 inch Cable } 120 fathoms long each
One 9 do. do. }
Spermaceti Candles
Mould and dipt Tallow ditto
A few barrels Tanners Oil, and
A small invoice of INDIA GOODS,
For Sale by
JOSEPH ANTHONY & Co
ALSO,
Just received from Marseilles, a small invoice of Silks, Silk Stockings, an assortment of Perfumery, and a few cases of the best Olive Oil.
February 15 §10t

WANTS A PLACE.
A Woman who can be well recommended for honesty, sobriety, and good temper. She wishes to engage as chambermaid, or sempstress for low wages on condition she may retain a young child with her. Enquire at No. 58 South Front street. February 16 d

For Sale,
A TRACT OF LAND,
CONtaining 320 acres, in Harford county, 5 miles distant from Belle-Air, 27 from Baltimore: the improvements are, a two-story brick dwelling-house, finished in a genteel manner, with stone kitchen and cellar; a barn, and other convenient out buildings; a GRIST-MILL, lately built, in a good stand for country or merchant work; apple-orchard and other fruit-trees; 30 acres of prime timothy meadow; and nearly as much more may be made from the conveniency of watering; 80 acres of woodland, well timbered. The fields are well laid off, and under good fence: the situation is very pleasant and healthy. The whole of this property may be had for 2500l. Two thirds in hand, and the remainder in easy payments, 2250l. would be taken, all cash. Possession might be had in 60 days after contract, and an indisputable title given by ROBERT BRYARLY.
February 20 §6¶

Clocks and Watches.
LESLIE AND PRICE,
No. 79, MARKET-STREET, *PHILADELPHIA,*
HAVE IMPORTED, by the late arrivals from London, a large assortment of *WARRANTED WATCHES*, consisting of horizontal, capp'd and jewel'd Gold Watches, with seconds, of superior workmanship and elegance; also capp'd and jewel'd and plain Gold Watches; capp'd & jewell'd, capp'd, seconds, day of the month, and plain Silver Watches; eight day & chamber Clocks; elegant French Clocks with marble frames; eight day and thirty hour, brass works, &c.
December 22, 1796. d2m

EPHRAIM CLARK,
CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,
HATH just received by the Fame, from London, and Alexander Hamilton, from Liverpool, a large supply of
Gold, Gilt, and Silver Watches;
Capt and Jewel'd, capt and seconds ditto; spring Clocks, clock movements, eight day and 30 hour brass, forged-work, and slit pinions; clock and watch springs; clock bells and chime ditto; gold, gilt and silver pendants: as well as other tools, files and materials, too tedious to mention.
Ladies' Steel & Gilt Chains,
With or without hooks; seals, keys and trinkets.
February 17 tth&stf

Sales of Depreciation Land.
TO THE PUBLIC.
WHEREAS a number of tracts of land commonly called Depreciation land, formerly in Westmoreland, now in Allegany county, were sold at Greensburg, in the month of August last, by the commissioners of Westmoreland, for taxes pretended to be due for Allegany county, in the year 1789: AND WHEREAS the said taxes were not legally assessed, nor the said commissioners authorized to act, nor due notice of the intended sale given, the commissioners for a pretended tax not exceeding in the whole 231 dollars, having sold 53 333 acres of valuable land.
The proprietors take this method of cautioning all persons against making payments to the said commissioners for any purchases made of them, or of purchasing any part of the said lands from any other person, as they mean to defend their property so illegally sold, as well against the commissioners aforesaid, as all other persons pretending to hold under them.
For the information of their fellow-citizens they propose shortly to give a statement of the combination formed for the purchase of this property, and the names of the persons concerned therein.
February 16. eod4t

College-Hall.
READINGS and RECITATIONS,
Moral, Critical, and Entertaining.
THIS EVENING,
TUESDAY, February 21,
At 7 o'clock,
Will be recited,
The GENIUS of AMERICA,
AN ODE,
Inscribed to his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON.
AFTER WHICH,
Selections from the most interesting scenes in the Tragedy of
Venice Preserv'd.
Tickets to be had of Mr. Poulson, jun. at the Library; at mr. M'Elwee's looking-glass-store, No. 70, S. Fourth-street; and at Mr. Carey's, Bookseller, Market-street—Half a dollar each.

WANTED,
Pennsylvania Bank Shares,
For which *Cash*, or *approved Notes at 60 days*, will be given, at the option of the Seller.
February 20—§ Apply at this office.

Notice.
THE ELEPHANT will leave town positively early in March.
Admittance—one quarter of a dollar.
Children—half price.
N. B. An ELEPHANT TOOTH weighing 54 pounds to be sold. Enquire at the place where the Elephant is kept.
Feb. 20. d

Mahogany and Logwood.
A Cargo for Sale on board of the ship Sally, captain Gelston, just arrived from Honduras.
Apply to
PHILIPS, CRAMOND & Co.
February 9 §

JUST ARRIVED,
By the Danish ship Friendship, captain Matzen, from Oporto,
Red Port Wine,
In Pipes, Hogsheads and Quarter-Casks,
150 Boxes of Lemons,
For Sale by
Philips, Cramond & Co.
February 9 §

Sales at the Horse-Market.
On Wednesday, the 22d inst. at 11 o'clock,
Will be sold,
A pair of Grey Horses and an Elegant Coachee,
With plated Harness, complete. The Horses are in their prime,—in good order, and go equally well in carriage, chair and saddle: the Coachee is partly new, and in perfect repair EDWARD POLE, auctioneer.
N. B. The Coachee and Horses will be shewn on application at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette, No. 29 Chesnut street. February 20 tf

On Saturday,
The 25th instant, at 7 o'clock in the evening,
Will be Sold by Auction, at the Coffee-House,
Three adjoining LOTS of GROUND, in the township of Moyamensing, a little to the southward of South-street, and adjoining a 30 feet wide lane, called the IRISH TRACT LANE, and also adjoining lands of Samuel Powell, deceased.
No. 1. Containing 4 acres and 83 perches
No. 2. Containing 4 acres and 83 perches
No. 3. Containing 4 acres and 56 perches
Plans of the Lots are at the Coffee-House.
Feb. 17 EDWARD FOX, Auct'r.

The Advertiser,
(A Steady middle aged Married Man)
WHO has been regularly bred to, and is well acquainted with business, wishes to engage as a clerk, in a compting house, or assistant in a public office, or in that of an attorney or counsellor at law. He writes a neat plain hand, correctly and expeditiously; and flatters himself he can produce recommendations of respectability.—A line addressed to W. C. at No. 55, North Second Street, or at the Printers of this paper, will be duly attended to.
N. B. The advertiser will chearfully accept any temporary employment as above. February 18. 3t

A convenient STABLE
SITUATED in Laurel Court—3 Stalls therein to be rented, with the privilege of using the Hay-Loft.
Eight years of the time of service of a *NEGRO MAN* for sale. He is accustomed to house work, and capable of taking care of Horses. Enquire of the Printer.
February 11 s t thtf

50 boxes Spermaceti Candles,
A few dozen of English Porter in small casks,
1 bale of Cloak Camblets, Hair-bines, Crapes, Poplins, Sattinet, Lasting, &c. &c.
A few small packages of Calcutta and Madrass Goods, consisting of Pungim Cloths, Gurrahs, Humhums, Guzenahs, Tickerys, Baftas, Cossaes, Barhar, Bandanna and Pullicat Handkerchiefs, Choppa Romals, Putna Chintz and Taffaties:
1 bag of black Pepper, and 1 box of white Sugar;
For SALE, by
JOSHUA GILPIN,
No. 149, South Front-street.
February 20. 3t

Le Breton,
SURGEON-DENTIST,
Pupil of the celebrated Mr. Dubois, late Dentist to the King and Royal Family of France, member of the College and Academy of Surgeons at Paris,
Keeps a complete assortment of every thing necessary to be used for the
Preservation of the Mouth and Teeth,
Patent Mineral Teeth, and Human & Ivory Teeth; Dentrifice in powder; Opiate; excellent Elixir for sweetening the mouth and preserving the teeth—he also furnishes Brushes and soft Sponges.
*** He lives in Chesnut-street, No. 135, above Fourth-street.
November 26. tfs

THE ART OF SPEAKING,

A Grand Tragi-Comical, Drama-Farcical Episode, In One Act:

Taken down in Short Hand.

Scene

THE LOUSEUM,

For free debate.

Enter Phelim O'Flogherty, John Bull, Monsr. Petit, Brother Jonathan, Mein Heer Vanspunk, Timid, Sawney, Chisel, Simple, Buckram, Soalleather, Currycomb, Slaughter, Hammer, &c. &c. with red noses; all with pewter mugs before them.

Mr. MAGPYE, *President.*

President. Order, order; will gentlemen come to order? You must know, gentlemen, it is an indispensable duty incumbent on us to be ready cut and dried for the grand hargumentation that is to ensue. Are your mugs all well primed?

All. Aye, foaming to the brims.

Pre. Bravo, bravo! we shall all have flippant tongues in this important debate. Will we now proceed to the order of the evening? Shall the rules be read?

All. Aye, aye, aye, aye, yes, yes, yes, no, no, by J—s.

Pre. The ayes I believe have it. Those in the affirmative will please to hold up their hands.

The ayes have it. [*Reads*] All gentlemen who frequent this illustrious *Ass*-Embly are considered members for the evenin. He who speaks first may speak last; but nobody else. You are to hobserve, gentlemen, that you are to take great keer not to disturb the harmony, decorum, an regulationths of this meetin—no hollowing, pounding, kicking, hissing, clapping, scratching, elbowing, &c. will be tolerated. I will now proceed to read the question. On motion by Phelim O'Flagherty last Wednesday will be debated to night, viz. "Is the joys to be endured in the old bachelorship state greater nor under pettycoat government?" his

PHELIM † O'FLAGHERTY.

mark.

Mr. O'Flagherty, as the proposer, will please to open the debate.

O'Fl. I will rise as yor honor bids me, and I shall beg lave for to be spakin to the bannefits exulting from sitch meetins as these here.

Pre. You mean *resulting*, Mr. O'Flagherty, dont you?

O'Fl. Aye, all's one for that—now—as do you see—for argument sake,—and, as I was goin to say this evenin, to speechify is the most applaudable thing in the universe: because, do you see, perhaps, as I would be after telling you, this here haugust body will, may hap, come to settle in time the great consarms of the nation—now—as I have told you, or to be after astonishing you with my hellequence; by J—s that was a bold push for an orator (*Aside*)—or if——

Many voices. He dont speak to the point; kick him down, kick him down, turn him out, turn him out—t—t—

Pre. Silence, silence, order, order, gentlemen, oh, gentlemen.

O'Fl. By my shoul but I will spake; I'll spake in spite o' the prattiest of you. Arrah be quiet there honies.

The deel burn O'Flagherty but he will spake, and you that are so noisy in that there corner, will you plase to be asy while I beg leave to spake in praise of pettycoat government.

Soalleather. Pull him down; he dont speak a word of sense.

O'Fl. Arrah, dear Soalleather, the dibbil pitchfork me, an you ant the greatest liar that ever stitched a shoe.

All. Pull him down—down—kick him—hullo—whew—[*whistling*] wring his nose—nose—nis—s—s—clap, clap, clap, [*clapping of hands.*]

Pre. For God's sake, gentlemen, do, pray, do try to be a little more quiet.

O'Fl. Arrah dear honies, as long as I've a pair of knuckles, do you see, I'll be letting you know that Phelim O'Flaghterty arnt afraid of the prattiest of you. By my shoul, was there ever such impudence under the sun? A set of raggamuffins, with leather aprons and dirty faces, to be tasing a gentleman in his spach, is a burning shame, do ye see? [*all quiet*] but as you saim to be boddering me no more, I'll beg lave to be for going on with my cart. The government of pettycoats, Mr. President, as I was a going to say, do ye see, is—I spake from exparience—is—surely more honorable nor the old bachelorship state. Arrah I shall be bold enough in telling you, by the bye, that the old bachelor is a poor, lousy sort of being. Now—as—that is—take notice, that my wife and I have been the very happiest couple in all the kingdom of Pennsylvania, do you hear, honies?—We have lived now this seven years upon paraturs and Indian dumplins, and by my shoul the tender jade never bate me the deel a once except twice a week, or so with the broomstick now and then,—do you see,—and—for—because—as I would acquaint you, she once give me a black eye with the tongs; but both of huz were soon as swate again as sugar candy, do you see? and by my conscience she was the finest body in all the world to darn stockings, and so, do you see. And—as if—but Mr. Spaker this whisky has made a woeful compression about my bowels, and has given me a small fit of the cholic, do you see? and so I move you, that the furder consideration of this question be postponed for immediate discussion by the other gentlemen now present, do you see?

John Bull. As for my wife, sir, by the lord Harry, she was the kyindest creachur I ever knyew; she was a fifty thoos and ponder; and then her eyes were so languishing——

Mons. Petit. [*Interrupts him*]—— [*somebody treads on his toe*] Oh——ah——sa christie——oh my toe—sacre nondondieu——tese is de tird time dat I haf like to be kilt vid dis tem rabble. (*A great uproar.*)

Brother Jonathan. Mr. Cheerman, it makes me feel plaguy shamed, I veow you now, to face sitch a ducid sight of foalks. Howsundebber, it is sartin that I fine to speak a good word in favor of the gals. I'se been married to my Dorothy this three years, and, tarnashun seize me, ef there's sich another in the land of the living. Why, I veow you, she milks twenty ceows every day; she scrubs the handiest you ever seen, and as for making molasses cake, dickins take me ef she'd turn her back to any woman in the varial world. And always when I comes home from the punkin patch she comes to me so loving and——(*somebody pricks him*) sticks a pin in me—(*a most unconscionable laugh silences Jonathan.*)

Meinheer Vanspunk. I dings, Mr. Speaker, das te shentleman mit te tow trowsers dat shprakt last was a most temnation fools: mine Cot, ouf he hat mein fife she would soon spell te teivel mit him!

(*Mr. Timid gets up with a piece of paper in his hand, containing the heads of his discourse.*)

Timid. I conceive, Mr. President——eh——that——eh——I say——eh——(*looks down in his hat*) give me leave to remark—that——eh——eh——that my colleague—hem—is conclusive—eh—in his argument—eh——he has told you——eh——(*looks close in his hat*) that he was——eh——the happiest——eh——of all men. By——eh——establishing this——eh——old bachelorship doctrine—eh—it would be——eh——(*his month becomes terribly parched and he spits*) dangerous to the state——and eh——I would beg leave eh——to tell you, Mr. President, eh——that—(*his throat seems choaked up, he hawks and then spits*) that I say—eh——(*looks down in his hat again*) that——eh——I say, Sir——(*sits down confused.*)

Pre. Oh Mr. Timid, dont be disheartened; try again—pray finish your harangue, Mr. Timid.

Tim. I say, Mr. President—eh—it is a matter, sir, —eh—[*coughs and spits*]—that is to say—eh—I have nothing more to say. [*He sits down and Sawny gets up.*]

Sawny. An ye wad ha' a sample o' spaking, gentlemen, I wul gee it to ye. In guide troth, I ha' a mickle deel to say on this subjact, and ken ye, mon, wha was the prettiest lassie in a' the world? ye dinna ken, I suppose. (*A scraping of feet and a loud talking.*) Gad zooks, an ye wanna ha' patience to hear, ye may talk yoursel', and the muckle deel tak ye a'. I wad tell ye, maister President, 'ti, a greet disgrass to ye, mon, to let them kick up sic a dust; (*loud bursts of laughter*) what the deel are you about, mon, wi' your long face; ye kinna kape pace, eh? (*a very loud cough*) then the deel tak me an ye shanna ha' nae mare o' my eloquence. (*Sits down.*)

Chisel. I likes, Mr. President, the notion of improving in oratory. I ant prepared to speak; but I think in time the city of Philadelphia will hold a candlestick to the world—(*a dreadful fit of sneezing seizes the honorable member, which prevents him from proceeding, and unfortunately having no handkerchief, he is obliged to wipe his nose on his coat tail; Mr. Simple, taking the advantage of his discomfiture, rises.*)

Sim. As I ant ready, Mr. President, to debate this here question, and a great many of my friends present here ant ready nuther, if I ant out of order I'll make a motion to adjourn this here question till some other time; but as to the gentleman's candlestick I would observe—

Pre. [*Interrupting him*] Sir, you are out of order. [*Mr. Simple sits down.*]

Mr. Buckram. I must confess, Mr. President, I had no intentions of offering my sentiments on this subject, and to face this respectable audience where all eyes are agape upon one, puts me all over in a sweat; but, as circumstances prove to me the fallacy of the arguments of the gentleman in the red night cap over the way, I shall beg leave to differ from him in opinion. I must say, sir, that I am kicked and called a lousy rascal by my wife every hour in the day. Would you believe it, Mr. President? don't you think she had the audacity to call me only half a man!!

Pre. As to matter o'that, Mr, Buckram, she may have some reason.

Buck. I beg pardon, sir, but, Mr. President, I call you to order,—I say I call you to order, sir, and you needn't to gape your eyes so wide open at me. I was going to tell you, sir, she grins at me, and swears it takes nine taylors to make one man!—Zounds—zounds—zounds—give me my yard stick, give me my yard stick, till I belabour her till she's black and blue.

Pre. Oh, fie, fie, Mr. Buckram, do you know where you are. Your wife is not near you.

Buck. I beg the company's pardon, and from these observations I would infer, that old bachelorship is the happiest state.

[*A great noise of hissing, clapping hands, pounding on the floor, &c in the mean time Messrs.* Soal-leather *and* Soap-boiler *both rise together; some cry* Soal-leather, *some* Soap-boiler.]

Pre. Mr. Soal-leather.

[*Soal-leather rises upon the top of a bench, and speaks with his hat on.*]

Soal-l. Mr. Chairman—if—[*a great blowing of noses and coughing drowns his voice, but he continues speaking.*]

Pre. Silence, order, gentlemen—an honorable member is up.

Soal-l. I say, if we consider the question in its widest extent, it will appear the most important question ever agitated even before Congress themselves. I beg leave to differ entirely from the gentleman in the leather apron on my left. He has told you—[*a great cough and blowing of noses again.*] I intend to prove to you, sir, [*one of the benches breaking down causes a great laughter*] to prove to you that the "yard-stick" of my honorable colleague—[*a loud roar of laughter*]—my colleague who was so much hen-pecked—[*a great horse laugh which continues five minutes; Soal-leather gnashes his teeth, sits down in a great passion, and Hammer rises*

Pre. A member up.

Ham. As to this here motion, Mr. President, I am apt to think, it is a matter of great consarn to the United States in point of population, and as to what the gentleman in the red wig has said—

Slaughter. [*Interrupting him*]—I move you, Mr. President, that the gentleman now up be ordered to comb his head, to wash his face, and to pull off his apron, before he is allowed to speak before this illustrious assembly.

Mr. Currycomb. Second that motion.

Ham. Mr. President, my face is as clean, and I'll appeal to your honor if I dont look as decent as any of you. Zounds, to be plain with you, I never saw such a group of ragged coats, greasy night-caps, and dirty faces, in my life.

Slau. You're a liar and a fool.

[*Hammer darts at him and clenches him: a terrible battle ensues, a dreadful uproar in the hall, and several* gentlemen *are trod under foot.*]

Pre. Silence, silence, order, order, for God's sake, order gentlemen: this is not the way to be made orators on.

Slau. Fair play, fair play, let up.

All. Form a ring, form a ring.

[*The uproar encreases, and the ladies scream: mugs, wigs, hats, members, &c. &c. are tumbled together in a heap.*]

Ham. I dare you into the street.

Slau. Come on, I'm your man.

Pre. [*His heart beating violently.*] On motion by myself, I adjourns this Society to meet again at the sign of the Cabbage-stalk, on Thursday next, at seven o'clock P. M.

Exeunt Omnes.

THE WARNING No. III.

THE Paris accounts inform us, that France has lately exercised towards Genoa an act of atrocious oppression, which is an additional and a striking invication of the domineering and predatory spirit by which she is governed. This little republic, whose territory scarcely extends beyond the walls of her metropolis, has been compelled, it seems, to ransom herself from the talons of France by a contribution of nearly a million of dollars; a large sum for her contracted resources. For this boon, "the French government engages on its part to *renounce all claims upon Genoa*, to *forget* what has passed during the present war, and to forbear any future demands." It would appear from this, that France to colour the odious exaction, besides the pretence of misconduct towards her in the present war, has not disdained to resort to the stale and pitiful device of reviving some antiquated claim upon the country itself. In vain, did the signal hazards encountered by Genoa to preserve her neutrality, in defiance of the host of enemies originally leagued against France—in vain did the character and title of republic plead for a more generous treatment: the attractions of plunder predominated. The spirit of rapine, callous to the touch of justice, blind to the evidence of truth, deaf to the voice of entreaty, had marked out and devoted the victim. There was no alternative but to compound or perish.

If it be even supposed, though this has never appeared, that at some period of the war, Genoa may be chargeable with acts of questionable propriety in relation to France, it is manifest, that it ought to be attributed to the necessity of a situation which must have obliged her to temporize—a very small and feeble state, in the midst of so many great conflicting powers, parts of her territories occupied by armies which she was unable to oppose; it were a miracle, indeed, if her conduct in every particular will bear the test of rigorous scrutiny. But if at any time the pressure of circumstances may have occasioned some slight deviation, there is nevertheless full evidence of a constant solicitude on the part of Genoa to maintain, to the utmost of her ability, a sincere neutrality. It is impossible to forget the glorious stand, which she at one time made against the imperious efforts of Great-Britain to force her from her neutral position. The magnanimous and exemplary fortitude, which she displayed on that occasion, excited in this country universal admiration, and must have made a deep impression. 'Tis only to recollect that instance to be satisfied, that the treatment which she has just experienced from France merits the indignant execration of mankind. Unfortunate Genoa! how little didst thou imagine, that thou wert destined so soon to be compelled to purchase thy safety from the crushing weight of that hand which ought to have been the first to rise in thy defence!

How fruitful at the same time of instruction to us is this painful example! The most infatuated partisans of France cannot but see in it an unequivocal proof of the rapacious and vindictive policy which dictates her measures. All men must see in it, that the flagrant injuries which we are now suffering from her, proceed from a general plan of domination and plunder; from a disposition to prostrate nations at her feet; to trample upon their necks; to ravish from them whatever her avidity or convenience may think fit to dedicate to her own use.

The last intelligence from France seems to dispel the doubt whether the depredations in the West-Indies may not have resulted from misapprehension or abuse of the orders of the French government. It is now understood to be a fact, that the cruisers of France every where are authorised to capture and bring in all vessels bound to the ports of her enemies.

This plan is pregnant with the worst evils, which are to be dreaded from the declared and unqualified hostility of any foreign power. If France, after being properly called upon to renounce it, shall persevere in the measure, there cannot be a question but that open war will be preferable to such a state By whatever name, treachery or pusillanimity may attempt to disguise it, 'tis in fact war, war of the worst kind, WAR ON ONE SIDE. If we can be induced to submit to it longer than is necessary to ascertain that it cannot be averted by negotiation, we are undone as a people. Whether our determination shall be to lock up our trade by embargoes, or to permit our commerce to continue to float an unprotected prey to French cruisers, our degradation and ruin will be equally complete. The destruction of our navigation and commerce, the annihilation of our mercantile capital, the dispersion and loss of our seamen obliged to emigrate for subsistence, the extinction of our revenue, the fall of public credit, the stagnation of every species of industry, the general impoverishment of our citizens, these will be minor evils in the dreadful catalogue. Some years of security and exertion might repair them. But the humiliation of the American mind would be a lasting and a mortal disease in our social habit. Mental debasement is the greatest misfortune that can befal a people. The most pernicious of conquests which a state can experience is a conquest over that just and elevated sense of its own rights which inspires a due sensibility to insult and injury, over that virtuous and generous pride of character, which prefers any peril or sacrifice to a final submission to oppression, and which regards national ignominy as the greatest of national calamities.

The records of history contain numerous proofs of this truth. But an appeal to them is unnecessary. Holland and Italy present to our immediate observation examples as decisive as they are deplorable. The former within the last ten years has undergone two revolutions by the intervention of foreign powers without even a serious struggle. Mutilated of precious portions of its territory at home by pretended benefactors but real dispoilers, its dominions abroad slide into the possession of its enemies rather as derelicts than as the acquisitions of victory. Its fleets surrender without a blow. Important only by the spoils which it offers no less to its friends than to its enemies—every symptom in its affairs is portentous of national annihilation.

With regard to Italy, 'tis sufficient to say, that she is debased enough not even to dare to take part in a contest, on which, at this moment, her destiny is suspended.

Moderation in every nation is a virtue. In weak or young nations, it is often wise to take every chance by patience and address to divert hostility, and in this view to *hold parley* with insult and injury—but *to capitulate* with oppression, or rather to surrender to it at discretion, is in any nation, that has any power of resistance at all times, as foolish as it is contemptible. The honor of a nation is its life. Deliberately to abandon it is to commit an act of political suicide. There is treason in the sentiment, avowed in the language of some, and betrayed by the conduct of others, that we ought to bear any thing from France rather than go to war with her. The nation, which can prefer disgrace to danger is prepared for a MASTER, and deserves one!

AMERICUS.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, January 19.

The House being in a committee of the whole on the subject of further revenue, Mr. Dent in the chair.

Mr. Hartley hoped the amendment of the gentleman from Connecticut, would not prevail. He did not see that there was a prospect of raising sufficient revenue from impost duties, and they must, therefore, have recourse to direct taxes. The only question was whether the last census should be made use of, or a new one taken; he thought there was no necessity for a new one. He was convinced, he said, that a land tax was necessary; he would vote for it, and pay his portion of it. He hoped, since they must meet the question, that they might do it soon, and not consume more time in debate.

Mr. Dayton (the speaker) said that the words "*according to the last census*," which were proposed to be stricken out, appeared to him objectionable in every point of view. If they implied that the enumeration made several years ago, should be the rule of apportionment, even though a new one should be taken before the direct taxes were apportioned, or, what seemed more probable, if it was intended in this indirect and covert way, to decide that no new census should be ordered with a view to a more equal apportionment of the burthens, there was in either case a glaring impropriety in retaining and thus connecting them with the principle itself. The important question of direct taxes ought to have been presented to the deliberation of the committee of the whole, in terms the most general and abstract, stripped of every modification not necessarily connected with it, instead of which, there was blended in the same sentence, and they were to decide in the same breath, another question equally, nay to some states more, important than the first. Whether they were to take the relative numbers in 1790 or those in 1797 as the guide in laying the tax upon each state, ought to undergo a full and separate consideration, and not by being wrapped up as it was in the other proposition, pass as the sense of the house without any discussion.

Mr. Dayton said he should be satisfied with striking out those words, and inserting no other, but if any other were to be introduced he should prefer those in the constitution, viz. "*according to their respective numbers.*" He was free to acknowledge that he should not vote for the proposition, even if the amendment, which he advocated, was carried, for he could never consent to resort to direct taxes upon lands and houses, until the less exceptionable, less unequal, and less oppressive means of raising revenue by indirect taxes were exhausted. If however, a majority should think different from him, and carry the resolution for the adoption of a system of direct taxation, he should think it his duty to move for a new census to be taken previously to the apportionment. This ought not to be refused, if to equalize the public burthens was an object just and desirable. For if the last enumeration of inhabitants was to be adopted as the rule, every member upon that floor must be sensible that New-Jersey must be rated and taxed very far above her just proportion, and that a farmer in his state must contribute at least fifty per cent. more than a farmer of the same possessions and property in either of the adjoining states. Such, Mr. Dayton said, had been the course of emigration, and such the shifting of population from one state to another, that a census taken seven years ago, would furnish a very false estimate of the present state of wealth and population. Whilst emigrations had been going on for years past from New Jersey in all directions, many of the other states had received vast accessions of numbers, which ought to be ascertained by a new enumeration, before they commenced their as yet unexercised power of direct taxation which professes to found its apportionment upon numbers only. He did not at all concur with the gentleman from Virginia, who had said that the apportionment of representatives must necessarily precede the apportionment of taxes under every new census, for they might say with as much propriety that the representation under the new should not appropriate monies raised under the old apportionment.

Mr. Swift said he did not think the present a debate about words, and not of substance, as it had been asserted. His intention was to introduce the words "according to their numbers," instead of "according to the last census." He did not wish the House to decide that the apportionment should be made agreeably to the last census. He wished to leave the resolution open in that respect. If his amendment took place, it would not preclude the use of the last census; but if the resolution passed in its present form, it excluded all idea of a new census. He, therefore, thought the amendment important, and he was sorry to hear gentlemen charge him with improper motives in bringing it forward.

Mr. Swift referred to the words of the constitution, relative to the taking of a census, and laying direct taxes. From these words, he said, Representation and Taxation must go together, and that a census could not be taken for the purpose of the latter, without having effect upon the former also. Admitting that a census could not be taken for the purpose of a direct tax, it could be taken for both purposes; and he would much rather it should be so taken, than that the tax should be laid according to the last census. Nor did he think this would occasion much delay. It would appear, he said, as if some gentlemen thought that a direct tax could be collected as soon as determined upon. This could not be. They must pass a general law, directing the principle of valuation to be adopted. The business could not be accomplished before the next session, however great the want of money might be; and the mode he proposed would effect the business as soon as if the apportionment, was at this time made. He thought this a sufficient reason for wishing his amendment to pass. No gentleman had said, that it would be either fair or honest, to make an apportionment according to the present census. The state which he represented, when compared with the state of New-York, would be greatly injured; and ought they not, he asked, to have recourse to some measure, by which, to prevent this injury? He thought they ought.

this amendment was adopted, and a new census

agreed upon, he had before said, it would be in their power to collect a tax as soon as if the present census was made use of. Why then, be affrighted with difficulties? Some gentlemen thought it impossible to obtain a correct census; others supposed, that if it were taken for the purpose of assessing a tax, it would not be more numerous than the last; but he believed it was in the power of government, to make laws equal to the equitable apportionment of the tax. But if a new census was not taken, Connecticut would pay 40,000 dollars more than she ought to do, and this sum would be paid to the state of New York, since that state would pay so much less than its just proportion. Would the people of Connecticut, who were now paying large sums for the interest of a debt which that state refused or neglected to pay, be satisfied with this? He believed they would not. If indeed, they meant to satisfy the people of the United States in this business, they must apportion the tax fairly and equally, which could not be done by the present census.

Mr. N. Smith said he should vote against the amendment proposed by his colleague; not because he approved of an apportionment being made according to the present census, but because the amendment would have no effect. The resolution, he said, after it was so amended, would stand upon the same ground as at present. To say, "that the tax should be apportioned according to numbers," was the same thing as saying, "it should be apportioned according to the last census," as the only way of determining the numbers was by the last census. The thing would, therefore, be the same, and they certainly ought not to vote to amend without some meaning.

The resolution before them, he said, contemplated the apportionment of a tax the present session: and if it passed, the tax must be appropriated this session, or not at all, and it must be according to the last census.

He agreed with that gentleman, that it would be just that an enumeration should take place before the tax was assessed; but he believed, this could not be effected by the amendment proposed. He thought there was no other way of effecting this, than by disposing of the present resolution, and by bringing in another. He agreed with that gentleman, that a valuation and census might be provided for at the same time, and he believed it would occasion no delay in the collection; but if this was the gentleman's idea, the present resolution could not answer the purpose, under any modification.

Mr. W. Smith was glad to find the gentleman from Connecticut had been explicit in declaring it to be his intention to have a new census taken. He was rather surprised to hear that declaration after what he had said at the time he introduced his motion; as he then told them, that he was opposed to the tax, but that our necessities had convinced him of the propriety of going into it; yet he now proposed to delay the business till next year, and further, to relieve our necessities, he proposed an expence of 50,000 dollars in taking a new census.

Mr. S. thought this was the time for trying this question, whether the tax should be apportioned according to the old or a new census; because if gentlemen were determined to vote against a direct tax, except a new census was taken, it would be well to have that known. Nor could the committee of Ways and Means proceed with the business, until they knew whether the apportionment was to be made upon the present census, or a new one must be taken. To bring in a bill upon such uncertainty would be doing nothing. It would be better that the question should now be decided. He wished it might be understood that if a decision took place on the resolution as reported, the old census would be acted upon; but if the proposed amendment was agreed to, that a new one must be taken. If the latter should be the case, he should consider the business as totally defeated, and think it necessary immediately to go upon a system of indirect taxation. He hoped therefore a decision would be taken.

It would be remembered Mr. S. said, that the law for taking the last census passed in 1790, that in 1791 an amendment was found necessary, and the census was not received till 1792. If so long a time was now to be taken before the tax proposed could be carried into effect, (which was probable would be the case, if a new census was determined upon) every gentleman must be convinced it would not answer the purpose intended.

Mr. Baldwin hoped it would be recollected that this question would occur every year. If a land tax is adopted as one of the permanent sources of revenue to supply the treasury, it might be stated every year, that there had been large removals from one state into another, extending in some cases to ten or twenty thousand inhabitants, and that therefore a census must be taken every year to make the tax equal. He thought the only question now properly before them was, whether the demands on the government were not now so great that the country must be publicly disgraced and their credit prostrated by not fulfilling its engagements, unless further revenues are provided, and that adequate revenues cannot be provided without resorting to a land tax. If the present state of our affairs force us to such a tax, the constitution requires it should be according to the last census. In laying the tax it may be a good reason to urge that the land tax should be as small as possible till another census can be taken, and also to urge taking measures to obtain a new census. As soon as a new census is taken, the tax, no doubt, in some instances, will be more equal, but these inequalities must take place between the different periods of taking the census; he thought it not a sufficient reason for putting off the question for two or three years, which must be its effect.

Mr. Nicholas hoped, since the question had been stirred, it would be decided upon. It was not a principle upon which they were at liberty to act or not. It appeared to him that the gentleman from New Jersey, (Mr. Dayton) was perfectly mistaken. If they were now to apportion a direct tax, they must determine it according to numbers; it was a decision they could not avoid. And notwithstanding that gentleman had flattered himself, that he had discovered an intention of doing wrong to other parts of the Union, he believed it would be found to have arisen more from that gentleman's willingness to have found him in that situation, than any ground he had for the charge. It was his opinion that a census must be taken, for the double purpose of representation and taxation, and that it could not be taken for the purpose of a tax, without extending to the representation also. Therefore, if a new census was made, it would be five years before a direct tax could be laid; for the different states having elected their members upon the old census, a new one could not be acted upon until a new election took place; it would be three years before the new legislature would meet; and it would be two years afterwards before the act for a direct tax would be completely in effect; unless, indeed, the gentleman from Connecticutt thought a census could be taken for taxation only, which must have been the opinion of the gentleman from New Jersey also. Mr. N. said he knew it was impossible to do equal justice to every part of the Union in a business of this kind. All they could do was to come as near it as possible.

Mr. Williams said, this was one of the difficulties which must have been foreseen to attend a system of direct taxation. He hoped the amendment would not prevail. It was true, he said, there had been great emigration into the state of New-York; but the emigrants were mostly gone into the wilderness, and could not be expected to bear a part in any tax which might be laid on that state. For his own part, he believed, if the amendment was agreed to, it would defeat the whole business; and though he did not wish immediately to go into a system of direct taxation (except indeed the plan should be such as he wholly approved) he had a desire to see it organized. He still wished they had first gone into the business of appropriation, before they had been called upon to vote on this question.

[*To be Continued.*]

President's Ball.

LADIES and Gentlemen are requested to hand their tickets of admission to the Doorkeeper, without which they cannot be admitted. They are also requested to direct their Coachmen to set down with their Horses' heads towards the Schuylkill, and to take up with their heads towards the Delaware.

If any Subscribers through mistake should not have received their tickets, they are requested to leave notice thereof in writing, at Mr. Oellers's Hotel.

February 21 2t

New Theatre.

On THURSDAY EVENING, February 23,
Will be presented, a tragedy, called

JANE SHORE.

Duke of Gloster	Mr. Warren
Lord Hastings	Mr. Wignell
Catesby	Mr. Warrell, jun.
Sir Richard Ratcliffe	Mr. Darley, jun.
Belmour	Mr. Fox
Dumont	Mr. Moreton
Earl of Derby	Mr. Warrell
Alicia	Mrs. Merry
Jane Shore	Mrs. Morris

To which will be added,
(For the first time in this Theatre,—and with the original French Music, composed by Mr. RATCHSORT, never performed in America)
A Grand, Serious, PANTOMIME BALLET, called

The Death of Capt. Cook;

[As performed in Covent-Garden Theatre, London, under the direction of Mr. BYRNE, upwards of FIVE HUNDRED NIGHTS, with universal applause.]

With Entire New Scenery, Machinery, Dresses and Decorations.

Being an Exact Representation of the Manners and Customs of the Natives of Owhyhee, in the Pacific Ocean.
The Scenery designed and executed by Mr. MELBOURNE.
[Particulars will be expressed in future advertisements.]
*** On Friday, EVERY ONE HAS HIS FAULT.
†‡† On Saturday, THE WHEEL OF FORTUNE;—with Entertainments.

The fourth night of THE WAY TO GET MARRIED will be on Monday next.

Box, One Dollar twenty-five cents. Pit Seven Eighths of a Dollar, and Gallery, half a dollar.

☞ Tickets to be had at H. & P. Rice's Book-store. No. 50 High-street, and at the Office adjoining the Theatre.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to send their servants to keep places a quarter before 5 o'clock, and to order them, as soon as the company are seated, to withdraw, as they cannot on any account be permitted to remain.

The Doors of the Theatre will open at 5, and the Curtain rise precisely at 6 o'clock.

Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Office in the front of the theatre, from 10 till 2 o'clock, and from 10 till 4 on the days of performance.

VIVAT RESPUBLICA!

A House and Lot.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE and Lot, in a good neighbourhood, and pleasant situation; it is the second House east of 5th street, of that handsome row of new buildings, now near finishing, situate on Arch, between Fourth and Fifth streets; and is about twenty feet front and forty-two feet deep: the Lot is about eighty feet deep, more or less: and above the height of the first story has a pleasant opening to the South, of perhaps three hundred feet more. Possession may be had about the 1st of April or May next.

Terms are, three thousand dollars to be paid on receiving the title, and the residue if desired may remain for seven years on security and interest—

Or vacant lots, situate on Arch street, any where between Front and Twelfth streets, will be taken in payment, either in part or for the whole amount of the purchase; according to their value at liberal rates.

For further particulars, please to apply at the Counting House of the Subscriber, Arch-street, No. 146, any morning, from 7 to 8 o'clock.

WILLIAM SANSOM.

February 21 §tM4

This Day is Published,
By Messrs. W. COBBETT & JOHN ORMROD,
BURKE'S LETTERS
On the proposals of making PEACE with the
REGICIDE DIRECTORY
OF
FRANCE.

Feb. 21.——§3t

Sales of *MALAGA WINE.*

TO MORROW MORNING,
At 10 o'clock, will be Sold by Public Auction, on Hamilton's Wharf, for approved endorsed Notes at 60 days.
SIXTY QUARTER CASKS

Old Mountain WINE,

Of Superior Quality.

February 21. WM. SHANNON, Auc'r.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA,

ARRIVED.

Schr. Fancy, Venn, New Providence, 11 days
Betsy, Mitchell, Cayenne 17
Neptune, Stewart, Port-de-Paix 16

CLEARED.

Schr. Virginia, Henderson, Norfolk
Jupiter, Burbank, New-York
Sloop James, Palmer, L'Ile Veau
Driver, Paddock, New-York
Endeavour, Taylor, Norfolk

The brig Trial, Gardner, of Philadelphia, is arrived at Savannah from St. Croix.

The price of flour at Jamaica 12th January per the cargo was 27 dollars.

A letter from Cape Nichola Mole, dated Jan. 29th, says, "The British will not allow any vessel to enter Cape Francois. Two or thee days ago a ship bound for the Cape was detained by them and sent in here."

The brig Jane is arrived at New-Providence from Waterford, whence she said November 26, in company with three armed transports, having on board about 1000 troops, destined for St. Domingo, but parted with them soon after leaving Waterford. The troops were commanded by Col. Dillon.

Capt. Venn, from New-Providence, informs that the schooner Caroline, Capt. Smith, of Boston, put in there in distress out 107 days from Hamburg; had lost two men, and was short of provision:—expected to sail in four days,

Left at New-Providence, the schooner Betsey, Capt. Linkinghorn, to sail for Boston in 4 days—brig Nancy, Smith, for Washington, in 6 days—and brig Mary Ann, for Washington, in 8 days.

On the 13th of Feb. spoke the schooner Orange Capt. James, from Cayenne, for Rhode-Island, out 20 days—lat. 35, long. 74, 30.

BALTIMORE, February 19.

ARRIVED.

Ship Margaret, Coward, Rotterdam
Brig Albern, Vesey, St. Croix

Arrived yesterday, schooner Dispatch, captain Thompson, from Curracoa, last from L'Anceveau, 18 days. Spoke nothing. Coffee at L'Anceveau, 25 to 28 sous.

NEW-YORK, *February* 20.

Arrived at this Port. Days

Ship Three Friends, Sherry, Amsterdam 60
Catharine, Starbuck, St. Ubes 84
Andromache, Kingston, Cadiz 94
Brig Sisters, Null, Savannah 14
Two Sisters, Sharon, Cape Francois 14
Schooner Henry and Gustavus, Hempstead, St. Bartholomews 18
Betsey, Brea, North Carolina 7
Atlantic, Bates, Norfolk 7
Same, Solomon, Virginia 5
Sloop Nancy, Bartlet, North Carolina 8
Britoin, Borne, do. 9

CLEARED.

Brig Essex, Waddle, St. Croix
Schr. Regulator, Perkins, Aux Cayes

Brig Susan and Polly, from New-York to Jamaica, is taken by a French privateer, carried into Cape Francois and condemned.

The Ship Olive, John O'Brien master, was safe at Grenada on the 8th January last.

Ship Matilda, Tombs, returned with the loss of main and mizen mast off the Capes of Virginia on the 10th inst.

On the 29th ult. the brig Polly from Wilmington (N. C) bound to New London, ran on a reef at the S. W. end of Block Island; vessel and cargo lost. A passenger by the name of John Fullerton, and two seamen were drowned.

By this day's Mails.

BALTIMORE, February 19.

A new invention of printing has lately been put in practice at Basil in Switzerland. It is a mode of printing maps of countries with types, in the usual manner of letter press. The types consist of an infinite variety of forms, by which the turnings and windings of roads, rivers, &c. are expressed with a very considerable degree of beauty and accuracy.

AUGUSTA, February 2.

On Tuesday last the legislature of this state appointed William Few, esq. Judge of the Superior Court, for the Middle District; John Milton, esq. Secretary of State; John Berrien, esq. Treasurer; Daniel Sturges, esq. Surveyor General; Doctor M. Burke, health-officer for the port of Savannah; Edward M'Farlin, esq. vendue master for the town of Augusta; Mathew Johnston, J. D. Dickinson, William Belcher, John Gibbons, Nicholas Hopson Bugg and Thomas Robertson, vendue masters for the city of Savannah.

NEW-YORK, February 20.

The ship Three Friends, captain Sherry, arrived yesterday from Amsterdam; sailed from the Texel on the 15th December.

By captain Sherry we are informed, that on the 28th November, the prohibition of the importation of West-India produce from England was again taken off.

Rice was from 54 to 58s, and thought falling.

It was said, that the Empress of all the Russias, the great CATHARINE was dead.

No expectation of *peace*—it was feared that the negociation at Paris would fall through.

France having shut the British out of almost all the European ports, it was expected that they would extend this object also to the ports of Hamburgh and Bremen.

Several passengers came in the Three Friends. Captain Sherry spoke nothing to impede his passage.

The owners of the Three Friends favored us with papers of December 1, which contain some important articles, of which the following is a hasty abstract—

A Vienna account of November 16, says, the Austrians had been beaten in Italy with great loss, but that another campaign was fixed; 40,000 Croats had been engaged, and it was expected an army of 400,000 would be embodied early, as the Emperor would never suffer any Republics to be established in Italy under the protection of the French.

Little was said at Vienna on the subject of peace.

At the first bombardment of Kehl, about the 10th November, the Austrians lost 3,000 killed, and that it was supposed, if the French held out 6 weeks, or 65,000 besieging Austrians, one quarter at least would be killed. No later account appears on this subject.

In the National Convention at the Hague, Nov. 28, debate was had on the subject of the new constitution, when many petitions were presented, of which 144 were from Amsterdam, requesting that in the formation of the seven provinces into a republic, there might be unity and indivisibility, to support which principles they would expend their lives and fortunes.

The reported plan did not express the principle of unity and indivisibility, a debate therefore ensued (after the petitions were read) in which there was much warmth, whether they would proceed to debate it as the basis of their Constitution, or have a new report brought in; finally, November 29, on the appeal nominal, it was decided to proceed on the present report, 66 to 52.

For Sale by the Subscribers,

Georgia Cotton
Carolina Indigo
Fyal and Teneriffe Wines
Ravens Duck
Gurrahs
Cossahs
India Bandana Handkerchiefs
One Trunk containing Sewing Silks and Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs

N. & J. FRAZIER,
No. 95, S. Front-street.

February 21.——4w3taw

GENERAL ORDERS.

TO-MORROW being the 65th anniversary of the birth of the President of the United States, Capt. Skerret's company of artillery with two brass 12 pounders will parade at 11 o'clock at the corner of Seventh and Walnut Streets—and precisely at 12 o'clock will commence the firing of 16 rounds. The companies of Grenadiers and Light Infantry commanded by captains Nelson, Robinson, Johnston, and Hozey will assemble in the front of the State House, at 10 o'clock, to be in readiness to attend the Procession to the Presidents. From the Presidents the Grenadiers and Light Infantry companies will proceed up Market-street to the corner of Ninth-street, there to perform such Evolutions and Firing as the Commanding Officer of the Day may think proper to direct.

By order
JOS. HARMAR, Adj. Gen. M. P.

February 21 1t

A New Work.

PROPOSALS

For printing and publishing, by subscription, The

History of Pennsylvania,

IN North-America, from the original institution and settlement of that province, under the first proprietor and governor, WILLIAM PENN, in 1681, till after the year 1742; with an INTRODUCTION respecting the Life of W. PENN, prior to the grant of that Province, and the religious Society of the people called Quakers; with the FIRST RISE of the NEIGHBORING COLONIES, more particularly of WEST-NEW-JERSEY, and the Settlement of the DUTCH and SWEDES on DELAWARE.

To which is added,
A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SAID PROVINCE.
And of the general state, in which it flourished, principally between the years 1760 and 1770. The whole including a variety of things, useful and interesting to be known, respecting that country in early time, &c. With an appendix.

Written principally between the years 1776 and 1780,
By ROBERT PROUD.

"*Pulchrum est benefacere reipublicæ, etiam benedicere haud absurdum est. vel pace vel bello clarum fieri licet.*" Sal. Catalin.

"*Sed enim plerique arbitrentur res bellicas majores esse quam urbanas, minuenda est hæc opinio.*" Cic. Off.

(*Entered according to law*)

"WILLIAM PENN, the great legislator of the Quakers, (in Pennsylvania) had the success of a conqueror, in establishing and defending his colony, among savage tribes, without ever drawing the sword; the goodness of the most benevolent rulers, in treating his subjects as his own children; and the tenderness of an universal father, who opened his arms to all mankind without distinction of sect or party. In his Republic it was not his religious creed, but personal merit, that entitled every member of society to the protection and emolument of the State."

Essay on Toleration, by Arthur O'Leary.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work will be printed in two octavo volumes, neatly bound and lettered, both in sheep and calf, for the choice of the subscribers; on paper similar to that of the conditions, *as published in the Subscription papers.*

II. The head of William Penn, handsomely engraved, will be prefixed to the first, and a map or sketch of Pennsylvania, and the parts adjacent, to the second volume.

III. The price to subscribers will be four dollars and an half in sheep, and five dollars in calf;—one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, two dollars on the delivery of the first volume, and the remainder on the delivery of the second.

IV. When one thousand copies are subscribed for, the work will be put to press and finished with all convenient expedition.

Subscriptions will be received by Zachariah Poulson, jun Printer, No. 80, Chesnut-street, and at the Philadelphia Library in Fifth-street; by Isaac Collins, Printer, and Joseph James, Merchant, New-York; by John P. Pleasants and George W. Field, Merchants, Baltimore; and by other persons both in town and country.

January 18. 3taw tf

A MANUFACTORY for Sale.

A valuable SOAP and CANDLE Manufactory, situate in a convenient part of the city; the works almost new, on an entirely original construction, and built of the best materials, and may be set to work immediately. Persons who wish to purchase, are requested to apply at No. 273, South Second Street. September 13. t t f tf

FOR SALE,

At WHITESIDES's TEA-Warehouse,
No. 99, North Second Street.

Imperial	Fresh Teas.	Hyson Skin.
Hyson,		Souchong,
Young Hyson,		Bohea

Dec. 9. 3taw3m.

RICE.

180 Tierces Rice for Sale by
Samuel Breck, Jun.
No. 89 South Third Street

LIKEWISE,
15 or 20 Packets COTTON, and
A Quantity I. H. SHERRY WINE,
50 Cases SWEET OIL, &c. &c.

February 12 tth&s6t

Lancaſter, Harriſburgh, Carliſle, Shippenſburg and Sunbury

STAGES.

The public are requeſted to take notice, that the partnerſhip which has for ſome time ſubſiſted between Mathias Slough of Lancaſter, and William Geer, is now diſſolved. but, not as M. Slough inſinuates to the public without juſt cauſe; as will more fully appear by a letter on the ſubject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December laſt. a recital of which is not now deemed neceſſary. Any gentleman who wiſhes to be more circumſtantially informed of the merits of this buſineſs, by applying to W. Geer may have the peruſal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly juſtifiable in attaching himſelf to any other perſon in the proſecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippenſburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous ſupport the public were pleaſed to confer on the firſt effort in this buſineſs, William Geer, in conjunction with Meſſrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined to proſecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and diſpatch that a zeal to oblige the public can poſſibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horſes, and every appurtenance to render the paſſage ſafe and commodious, inform thoſe who wiſh to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their ſeats at George Weed's, the ſign of the White Horſe, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaſter, Harriſburg, Carliſle and Shippenſburg. The fare as hitherto eſtabliſhed.

For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will ſtart every Wedneſday from the houſe of Samuel Elder, in Harriſburg, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thurſday, and return from thence and arrive at Harriſburg every Saturday, ſo that paſſengers deſtined for Lancaſter or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaſter, Jan. 27, 1797.

N. B. This Line of Stages ſtarts from the houſe of William Ferree, in Lancaſter, on every Tueſday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the weſtward; and from the houſe of Mr. Samuel Elder in Harriſburg every Wedneſday morning, on the ſame evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippenſburg, and returns from thence on every Thurſday: performing the ſame routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia. mwf

Brokers Office, and COMMISSION STORE.

No. 63 South Third ſtreet, oppoſite the national new Bank.

SAMUEL M FRAUNCES and JOHN VAN REED, have entered into co-partnerſhip, under the firm of FRAUNCES & VAN REED, in the buſineſs of Brokers, Conveyancers and Commiſſion merchants. They buy and ſell on commiſſion every ſpecies of ſtock, notes of hand, bills of exchange, honſes and lands, &c.

MONEY procured on depoſits, &c. &c. all kinds of writings in the conveyancing line, done with neatneſs and diſpatch; accounts adjuſted, and books ſettled, in the moſt correct manner. Conſtant attendance will be given. They ſolicit a ſhare of the public favor; they are determined to endeavour to deſerve it.

N. B. The utmoſt ſecrecy obſerved.

SAMUEL M. FRAUNCES,
JOHN VAN REED.

Philad. Auguſt 27, 1796. m&wtf

Waſhington Canal Lottery, No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authoriſed the underwritten, to raiſe twenty-ſix thouſand, two hundred, and fifty dollars, for the purpoſe of cutting a Canal through the City of Waſhington, from the Potomac to the Eaſtern Branch Harbour.

The following is the SCHEME of No. I.

Viz.	1 Prize of	20,000 dollars,	20,000
	1 ditto	10,000	10,000
	7 laſt drawn Tickets, each	5,000	35,000
	6 ditto	1,000	6,000
	10 ditto	400	4,000
	20 ditto	100	2,000
	55 ditto	50	2,750
	3750 ditto	12	60,000
	To be raiſed for the Canal,		26,250
5850	Prizes,		175,000
11650	Blanks, not two to a prize.		
17500	Tickets, at Ten Dollars, -		175,000

☞ The Commiſſioners have taken the Securities required by the aforeſaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this Lottery will commence, without delay, as ſoon as the Tickets are ſold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in ſix months after the drawing is finiſhed, ſhall be conſidered as relinquiſhed for the benefit of the Canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, *of* D.
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Waſhington, Feb. 11. §

FOR SALE,

About 1,600 acres of Land,

WELL ſituated, laying on and between Marſh and Beech Creeks, Miffin county, Pennſylvania, in four ſeparate Patents. For terms of ſale apply to

Wm. Blackburn,
No. 64, South Second-ſtreet

January 26. mwftf

PURSUANT to a Reſolve of the Board of Truſtees of WASHINGTON ACADEMY, in Somerſet County, and State of Maryland,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the office of Principal Teacher in the ſaid ſchool is vacant.

A GENTLEMAN qualified to teach the higher Greek and Latin Claſſics. Geography, and the Mathematics, with ſuch other branches of literature as are uſually taught in ſuch ſchools, would meet with liberal encouragement, and, it is believed, would obtain a very eligible ſettlement. For the preſent, the Truſtees would be willing to contract with a perſon capable of taking charge of a Grammar School.

As this Inſtitution is provided with buildings ſufficient to accommodate the principal and his family, and from ſeventy to eighty boys; a library, an excellent philoſophical and mathematical apparatus, globes, maps, &c; has reſpectable funds, and is ſituated in a plentiful and agreeable part of the country; nothing ſeems wanting to make it rank among the moſt uſeful ſeminaries in this part of the Union, but a ſuitable character to preſide in it.

Propoſals may be addreſſed to the ſubſcriber, in Princeſs-Anne, in the neighborhood of the Academy, or to Doctor MARTIN L HAYNIE, No. 83, north Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or to the Printer hereof.

EZEKIEL HAYNIE.

January 20. Feb. 7. tu&f8w

A Woman Cook,

WHO can be well recommended, may hear of a good place by enquiring of the Printer.

February 17. TTh83w.

PROPOSALS,

For carrying the Mails of the UNITED STATES,

On the following Poſt Roads, will be received until the firſt day of March next incluſive:

1. From Charleſton, S. C. by Jackſonboro' and Cooſahatchy, to Savannah, twice a week. Receive the Mail at Charleſton every Tueſday and Friday by 6, P. M. and deliver it at Savannah the next Friday and Monday, by 8 A. M. *Returning*, receive the Mail at Savannah every Saturday, by 6, P. M. and Wedneſday by 6, A. M. and deliver it at Charleſton the next Tueſday and Friday by noon.

Propoſals for this route will be received by the poſt-maſter at Savannah.

2. From Cooſahatchy to Beaufort once a week—

Receive the mail at Cooſahatchy every Thurſday by 6, P. M. and deliver it at Beaufort by noon on Friday. *Returning*, leave Beaufort every Friday by 3, P. M. and arrive at Cooſahatchy on Saturday by 8, A. M.

Propoſals for carrying the mail on this route will be received by the poſt-maſter at Beaufort.

Note 1. The Poſt-maſter General may alter the times for the arrival and departure of the mails at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previouſly ſtipulating an adequate compenſation for any extra expence that may be occaſioned thereby.

Note 2. For every hours delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times preſcribed by contract, the contractor ſhall forfeit one dollar, and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail an additional forfeiture of five dollars ſhall be incurred.

Note 3. Should any perſon making propoſals deſire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above ſpecified, he muſt ſtate the alteration deſired and the price he will carry the mail for with and without ſuch alteration.

Note 4. The contracts are to be in operation on the firſt day of April next and to continue until the 30th of September in the year 1800.

JOSEPH HABERSHAM,
Poſt Maſter General.

General Poſt Office,
Philadelphia, Jan. 13, 1797.
Vol. 16. 2aw6w.

DANCING
TAUGHT BY
MRS. *BYRN*,
Of the New Theatre, *To Ladies only.*

THINKING it a great advantage for them to have a *Female Tutor* in that art, pledges herſelf to their parents and friends to take all poſſible care in their inſtruction.

In addition to the Dances taught in Philadelphia, means to teach the Minuet, Minuet de la Cour, Allemand, Gavot, Quadrilles, Strathſpeys, and all Scotch Dances; and above all to pay particular attention to that very neceſſary part *Polite Addreſs*. For particulars enquire of Mrs. BYRN, No. 70 north Eighth-ſtreet. Februry 6 mwſtf

By Authority.

Schuylkill Bridge Lottery.

Sold by WILLIAM BLACKBURN, No. 64, South Second-ſtreet.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

For raiſing Sixty Thouſand Dollars, agreeably to an Act of the Legiſlature of Pennſylvania, paſſed during the laſt ſeſſion, for building a Stone Bridge over the River Schuylkill, at the Borough of Reading, in the County of Berks.

				Dollars.
1 Prize of	20,000	Dollars	-	20,000
1 do. of	10,000	do.	- -	10,000
3 do. of	5,000	do.	- - -	15,000
4 do. of	2,000	do.	- - -	8,000
20 do. of	1,000	do.	- - -	20,000
39 do. of	500	do.	- -	19,500
80 do. of	200	do.	- - -	16,000
200 do. of	100	do.	- - -	20,000
300 do. of	50	do.	- - -	15,000
1 do. of	500	do. to be paid the poſſeſſor of the firſt drawn no.		500
5 do. of	3,000	do. to be paid poſſeſſors of the five laſt drawn nos		15,000
9,400 do.	0	15 do.	-	141,000
10,054 Prizes				300,000
19,946 Blanks				
30,000 Tickets at Ten Dollars				300,000

All Prizes ſhall be paid fifteen days after the drawing is finiſhed, upon the demand of a poſſeſſor of a fortunate ticket, ſubject to a deduction of twenty per cent. The Drawing will commence as ſoon as the Tickets are diſpoſed of, or perhaps ſooner. of which public notice will be given.

Philip Miller, Peter Kerſhner, William Witman, Joſeph Hieſter, James Diemer, Thomas Dundas, James May, John Otto, John Keim, Daniel Graeff, Sebaſtian Miller, COMMISSIONERS.

Reading, May the 9th, 1796.

Tickets in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, to be had at the above office, where the earlieſt information of the drawing of the Waſhington No. 2, and Patterſon Lottery's, are received, and check books for examination and regiſtering are kept.

Tickets in the above Lottery to be had at Mr. Sheridan's Race-ſtreet, John Hay, North Third-ſtreet and Henry Sweyer's, German Town.

January 26 2awtf

Lottery and Broker's Office,

No. 64, South SECOND STREET.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, for ſale—a Check Book for examination—and prizes paid in the late lottery.

Check Books kept for examination and regiſtering, for the City of Waſhington, No. 2, and Patteſon Lotteries, both of which are now drawing—information where tickets are to be had, and prizes exchanged for undrawn tickets. A complete liſt of all the prizes in the late New-Port Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School Lottery, for examination.

The ſubſcriber ſolicits the application of the public and his friends, who wiſh to purchaſe or ſell Bank Stock, Certificates, Bills of Exchange or Notes, Houſes, Lands, &c. or to obtain money on depoſit of property.

*** Alſo Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery for ſale at Ten Dollars each, which will be drawn early in the Spring.

Wm. Blackburn.

Philadelphia, January 26, 1797. mth

Peter Borger,

No. 129 Mulberry-Street,

HAS imported by the brig Tryal, captain Robert Knox, and the Good Friends captain Smith, from Hamburg,

7000 Empty French bottles,
200 do demijohns,
246 do. filled with beans and lentils,
100 Hand Engines,
100 Ps. Platillas,
200 White Rolls—

—ALSO—

Several boxes with decanters and tumblers, half pint, pint and quarts—one invoice of Nuremberg toys—containing ſnuff-boxes, looking-glaſſes, &c.

100,000 Quills of different qualities,
150 Boxes Window Glaſs, 7-9 9-11 11-12.

—ON HAND—

10 Qr. Caſks Sherry Wine,
4 do. Brandy,
200 Caſes beſt Holland Gin,
200 Boxes Red Wine, containing 12 bottles each,
One bale of Flannels aſſorted, and
30 Ps. Cloth,
Freſh Prunes in boxes and barrels.

February 7. tu & fr

FOR SALE, BY

Philip Nicklin & Co.

IMPERIAL and Hyſon } TEAS
17 Tubs Quickſilver
2 Cheſts Bandanno Handkerchiefs
A few cheſts Manchester Goods, well aſſorted in Corduroys, Thickſets, Ginghams, Muſlinets, Dimities, &c.
3 Trunks black Sewing Silk
180 Crates Queen's Ware, well aſſorted
10 Tons Sheet Lead
Nails aſſorted flat and ſharp points
London Partiular } Madeira wine in pipes and hogſheads
India Market }
40 Pipes and 10 Hogſheads Teneriffe Wine
10 Hogſheads choice Port Wine
7 Tierces Snake-Root
26 Caſks yellow Paint
9 Boxes and 12 Bundles writing Slates
1 Box Ink Stands and Note Preſſes
14 Bales Sail Canvaſs aſſorted, No. 1 to 8

February 11. mw&ftf

LANDING,

AT Walnut-ſtreet wharf, from on board the ſhip Peggy, captain Elliott, from Bourdeaux,

VIN DE GRAVE, or White Claret, in Hhds and Qr. Caſks
RED CLARET, in Hhds
Ditto in caſes of 24 and 30 bottles each
Green and Souchong TEAS, in quarter cheſts

For ſale by

Rundle & Leech,
No. 9 Walnut-ſtreet.

February 6 mwſtf

20 Guineas Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber on the 23d October, a Dark MULATTO BOY, named MOSES; 21 years old; about 5 feet 8 inches high; had on a mixed green coat, with a green velvet cape and oval yellow buttons; a ſtriped veſt; a pair of dark ſpotted pantaloons, and whole boots much worn. It is probable he may change his name and dreſs. He has been accuſtomed to driving a carriage, and waiting. The above reward will be paid for ſecuring him ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again, and if brought home all reaſonable charges paid by

Robins Chamberlaine.

Eaſton, Maryland, Nov. 10. 14 tm2awtf

The Subſcriber

INFORMS the Public, that he manufactures and has on hand for ſale, a very general aſſortment

Saddles, Bridles, Harneſs and Trunks,

As uſual, alſo, FIRE BUCKETS of an excellent quality all which he will diſpoſe of on moderate terms at No. 88 Cheſnut ſtreet, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM JONES.

February 17 fm&w3w

Will be ſold,

On Wedneſday, *the 22d day of February, inſtant,*
At the Merchants' Coffee-Houſe,
At 12 o'clock, noon,

A Lot, or Piece of Ground,

CONTAINING 12 acres and 100 perches, ſituate near the Blue Ball Tavern, on the Paſſyunk road, four miles from the city of Philadelphia. This Lot commands a view of the rivers Delaware and Schuylkill, is nearly incloſed with a good cedar poſt and rail fence, and has a never-failing ſpring of freſh water riſing in it—One acre of which is good bottom meadow—adjoining lands of William Bingham, Eſq. Jacob Sink, and others. The terms of ſale, one fifth part in ten days after the day of ſale, when immediate poſſeſſion will be given, the reſidue in payments agreeable to the purchaſer, on paying legal intereſt therefor, and giving ſecurity for the ſame, if required. An indiſputable title will be given, upon making the firſt payment as aforeſaid.

A Draft of ſaid Lot may be ſeen at the Merchants' Coffee-Houſe, and at the office of Alexander Power, No. 145 Cheſnut-ſtreet, where further information may be had. Philadelphia, February 14 §122

Davis's Law Book-ſtore

No. 313, HIGH-STREET.

GEORGE DAVIS announces to his profeſſional friends, and the Gentlemen of the Law, generally, through the Union, that his late importation of BOOKS is now arranged, and ready for Sale, from a ſingle volume to an entire library, without any advance upon his former exceeding low prices, which for ſeveral years paſt have in ſo diſtinguiſhed a manner recommended them to notice.

Printed Catalogues combining the moſt extenſive collection of the lateſt Engliſh and Irish Editions ever imported into this country, are publiſhed, and will be delivered gratis on application.

Orders addreſſed to G. D. in writing from any diſtance ſhall be punctually attended to.

A number of TRUNKS for Sale.

ALSO, TO BE LET,

A convenient LOFT, near Market Street Wharf.

ov. 8. tu&f3w

Waſhington Lottery.

TICKETS, warranted undrawn, may be purchaſed or exchanged for prizes, at the Office, No. 147, Cheſnut-ſtreet, where a correct Numerical Book is kept for public inſpection. Alſo Canal Lottery Tickets for ſale or exchanged for prizes drawn in the Waſhington Lottery, of which the 60th and 61ſt days returns are received.

☞ The Buſineſs of a Broker carried on as uſual.

January 12. ttstf

This Day is Publiſhed,

BY Meſſ. Dobſon, Carey, Campbell, Rice, and the other Booksellers, price One Dollar and twenty-five cents, elegantly printed on wove paper, and hot-preſſed, by John Thompſon,

A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF
The CONSTITUTIONS of the ſeveral States,

With each other, and with that of the United States: exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Conſtitution, and claſſing together their moſt important proviſions, under the ſeveral heads of adminiſtration; with Notes and Obſervations. By WILLIAM SMITH, of South-Carolina, L. L. D and member of the Congreſs of the United States. Dedicated to the People of the United States.

N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar. February 6 mwf

For Sale,

By George Deſchamps, No. 91, *NORTH SIXTH-STREET,*

Nova-Scotia Prime Salmon, in barrels and half barrels
Ditto Herring and Mackarel.
Smoaked Herring in barrels and kegs
Ditto Salmon, by the dozen or ſingle one
Dry Codfiſh, from one to fifty kentals
Fine and coarſe Salt
Nova-Scotia and French Plaſter of Paris, in the ſtone and ground, for manure and ſtucco-work

December 1 tth&ef

To be ſold,

The time of a Mulatto Girl,

WHO has 10 years to ſerve, and is now about 17 years old. She is a hearty, ſtrong girl, and can have the beſt of recommendations from her owner.

Apply at No. 110 Union-ſtreet, next to the corner of 4th ſtreet. February 18 ſt & t3t

Canal Lottery, No. II.

Scheme of a Lottery, authorized by an act entitled "An act to enable the Preſident and Managers of the Schuylkill and Suſquehanna navigation, to raiſe, by way of Lottery, the ſum of Four Hundred Thouſand Dollars, for the purpoſe of completing the works, in their acts of incorporation mentioned."

		Dollars
1 Prize of	twenty thouſand dollars,	20,000
1	of ten thouſand dollars,	10,000
5	of four thouſand dollars each, to be paid to the poſſeſſors of the five numbers firſt out of the wheel on the laſt day's drawing, at which time there ſhall not be leſs than 500 numbers undrawn,	20,000
10	of two thouſand dollars each,	20,000
20	of one thouſand dollars each,	20,000
43	of five hundred dollars each,	21,500
100	of two hundred dollars each,	20,000
100	of one hundred dollars each,	10,000
220	of fifty dollars each,	11,000
29,500	of five dollars each,	147,500
30,000	Tickets at ten dollars each.	300,000

Six dollars for each ticket will only be demanded at the time of ſale.

All prizes ſhall be paid ten days after the drawing is finiſhed, upon the demand of the poſſeſſor of a fortunate ticket, ſubject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Such prizes as are not demanded within 12 months after the Drawing is finiſhed, of which public notice will be given, ſhall be conſidered as relinquiſhed for the uſe of the Canal and applied accordingly.

At a meeting of the Preſident and Managers of the Schuylkill and Suſquehanna Canal Navigation—and the Preſident and Managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal,

Reſolved, That Joſeph Ball, John Steinmetz, Standiſh Forde, Francis Weſt, James M'Crea, John Miller, junr. and William Montgomery be a committee to arrange and direct the mode of diſpoſing of the tickets; which committee ſhall depoſit the money in Bank, to be carried to the credit of an account to be opened for the Lottery.

At a meeting of the Canal Board, held January 16, '97,

Reſolved, That the committee for conducting the Lottery be directed to commence the drawing on the firſt day of March next.

Extract from the minutes,
Wm. M. Smith, Secretary.

Joſeph Ball,
John Steinmetz,
Standiſh Forde,
Francis Weſt,
James M'Crea,
John Miller, jun.
William Montgomery,
} Managers.

Jan. 20. th&ſ.ef

City of Waſhington.

SCHEME of the Lottery, No. II, for the improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-houſe,	20,000 dollars, & caſh 30,000, are		50,000
1 ditto	15,000 & caſh	25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000 & caſh	15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000 & caſh	10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000 & caſh	5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000 & caſh	5,000	10,000
1 caſh prize of			10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are		10,000
10 do.	1,000		10,000
20 do.	500		10,000
00 do.	100		10,000
200 do.	50		10,000
400 do.	25		10,000
1,000 do.	20		20,000
15,000 do.	10		150,000
16,739 Prizes.			
33,261 Blanks.			
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars,			400,000

N. B. To favour thoſe who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, ſecuring payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not leſs than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant ſpecimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Waſhington—Two beautiful deſigns are already ſelected for the entire fronts on two of the public ſquares; from theſe drawings it is propoſed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as ſoon as poſſible after this lottery is ſold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner deſcribed in the ſcheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the neceſſary expenſes of printing, &c. and the ſurplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National Univerſity, to be erected within the city of Waſhington.

The real ſecurities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the Preſident and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

☞ Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James Weſt & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boſton; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells Cooper's Ferry. eo

Will be Sold, by Public Vendue,

On the 9th of March next,

A PLANTATION,

IN Ridley townſhip, Delaware county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, eleven miles from Philadelphia, and one from the great road leading thence to Cheſter; containing one hundred and twenty-three acres, twenty-three of which are woodland, and eighteen meadow. On the premiſes there are, a dwelling-houſe, barn, and other out-houſes, in good repair; a good ſpring of water cloſe to the houſe, and a fine ſtream of water runs through the premiſes; by which part of the meadow is watered, &c.

ALSO,

On the ſame day, the ſtock on the ſaid farm; conſiſting of horſes, cows, ſheep, hogs, &c. A cart, plough, harrow, and other farming utenſils; alſo a large copper ſtill, with the houſehold and kitchen furniture, among which are beds and bedding, an eight day clock, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

The ſale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon, where the conditions will be made known, and attendance given on the premiſes, by *CURTIS LEWIS.*

Ridley, February 13 14—ttht tm9

Partnerſhip diſſolved.

THIS is to notify the Public, and all perſons concerned, that the Partnerſhip of BLACK & WELLS, dealers in Dry Goods, was diſſolved the firſt of January laſt.

ROBERT BLACK.

Philadelphia, February 14, 1797 t3w

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